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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/631,091	07/31/2003	Philip Kwan	019959-001610US	3218
20350 7590 10/28/2008 TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER EIGHTH FLOOR SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94111-3834				
EXAMINER				
DADA, BEEMNET W				
ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER		
2435				
MAIL DATE		DELIVERY MODE		
10/28/2008		PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/631,091

Applicant(s)

KWAN, PHILIP

Examiner

BEEMNET W. DADA

Art Unit

2435

Period for Reply -- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 September 2008.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1, 2, 4-8 and 15-26 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-2, 4-8 and 15-26 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/S508)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 10/22/08
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on September 29, 2008 has been entered. New claims 24-26 have been added. Claims 1-2, 4-8 and 15-26 are pending.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed 9/29/2008 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

With respect to claim 1, applicant argues that the art on record fails to teach analyzing at least one association ... to determine whether ARP spoofing occurs, wherein the analyzing is based on a time associated with the at least one association." Applicant further argues that, there is no rationale for combining Iyer with Rayes to teach the analyzing feature of claim 1 and the combination would not enhance the security of the system as recited in the office action. Examiner disagrees.

Examiner would point out that, a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the relevant prior art teachings does not have to be found explicitly in the prior art, as the teachings, motivation, or suggestion may be implicit from the prior art, as a whole, rather than expressly stated in the references. The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78, USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006) citing In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Thrift, 298 F. 3d 1357, 1363, 63

USPQ2d 2002, 2008 (Fed. Cir. 2002). These showings by the examiner are an essential part of complying with the burden of presenting a prima facie case of obviousness. Note In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case Rayes teaches a method for detecting ARP spoofing including, analyzing at least one association in a database accessible to the ARP collector to determine whether ARP spoofing occurs, and wherein the at least one association includes a MAC address that is identical to the MAC address included in the data packet [column 7, line 63 – column 9, line 4]. Furthermore, Iyer teaches detecting spoofing including analyzing at least one association, wherein analyzing is based on a time associated with the at least one association [paragraph 0093]. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been able to modify the teachings of Iyer within the system of Rays in order to enhance the security of the system.

With respect to claim 20, applicant argues that, the art on record fails to teach analyzing at least two associations in a database accessible to the ARP collector to determine whether ARP spoofing occurs. Examiner disagrees.

Examiner would point out that, Doyle teaches a method for detecting ARP spoofing including, analyzing at least two associations in a database accessible to the ARP collector to determine whether ARP spoofing occurs, wherein each of the at least two associations include a MAC address that is identical to the MAC address included in the data packet [column 9, lines 16-29]. Examiner would point out that the art on record teaches the claim limitations and therefore the rejection is respectfully maintained.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 4-8, 15-19, 22 and 23 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rayes et al. US 7,234,163 B1 (hereinafter Rayes) in view of Iyer et al. US 2005/0254474 A1 (hereinafter Iyer).

As per claims 1, 15 and 22, Rayes teaches a method for detecting ARP spoofing including:

receiving a data packet at an ARP collector, wherein the data packet is generated by a first device on the network, and wherein the data packet includes information from an ARP reply received at the first device from a second device on the network, the information including a MAC address of the second device and an IP address given as a source IP address of the second device in the ARP reply [column 7, lines 35-45];

analyzing at least one association in a database accessible to the ARP collector to determine whether ARP spoofing occurs, and wherein the at least one association includes a MAC address that is identical to the MAC address included in the data packet [column 7, line 63 – column 9, line 4].

Rayes is silent on the system, wherein the analyzing is based on a time associated with the at least one association. However, Iyer teaches detecting spoofing including analyzing at least one association, wherein analyzing is based on a time associated with the at least one association [paragraph 0093]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art

at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Iyer within the system of Rayes in order to enhance the security of the system.

As per claims 4, 5 and 16, Rayes further teaches the method wherein the information stored in the database includes a MAC address of a device which generated an ARP reply, and an IP address given as a source IP address in the ARP reply and a time at which the ARP reply was received on the port, and an identification of the port on which the ARP reply was received [figure 1, units 160 & 170 and column 7, lines 13-21].

As per claims 6 and 18, Rayes further teaches the method wherein when it is determined that there is a spoofed ARP reply, blocking the port on which the spoofed ARP reply was received [column 9, lines 20-42].

As per claims 7 and 19, Rayes further teaches the method wherein when it is determined that there is a spoofed ARP reply, filtering a MAC address which generated the spoofed ARP reply at a port at which the spoofed ARP reply was received [column 9, lines 20-43].

As per claim 8 and 17, Rayes further teaches the method further comprising: transmitting the data packet to the ARP collector and generating an alert when an ARP spoofing condition occurs [column 9, lines 6-19].

As per claim 23, Rayes further teaches the system wherein said network device is a Layer 2 switch [figure 1].

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Rayes et al. US 7,234,163 B1 (hereinafter Rayes) in view of Iyer et al. US 2005/0254474 A1 and further in view of Gunter et al. US 6,751,728 B1 (hereinafter Gunter).

As per claim 2, Rayes teaches a method of detecting ARP spoofing as indicated above. Rayes is silent on generating the data packet which includes encrypting the data packet. However, encrypting data packets is old and well known in the art which has the advantage of enhancing security of a system. For example, Gunter teaches transmitting packets, including encrypting the transmitted packets [see at least abstract]. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Gunter within the system of Rayes-Iyer in order to enhance security of the system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claim 20 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Doyle US 7,134,012.

As per claim 20, Doyle teaches a method for detecting ARP spoofing in a computer network, the method comprising:

receiving a data packet at an ARP collector, wherein the data packet is generated by a first device on the network, and wherein the data packet includes information from an ARP reply received at the first device from a second device on the network, the information including a MAC address of the second device and an IP address given as a source IP address of the second device in the ARP reply [column 9, lines 7-15]; and

analyzing at least two associations in a database accessible to the ARP collector to determine whether ARP spoofing occurs, wherein each of the at least two associations include a MAC address that is identical to the MAC address included in the data packet [column 9, lines 16-29].

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 21 and 24-26 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BEEMNET W. DADA whose telephone number is (571)272-3847. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday (9:00 am - 5:30 pm).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Kim Y. Vu can be reached on (571) 272-3859. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Beemnet W Dada/
Examiner, Art Unit 2435

October 23, 2008